THE LATEST NEWS.

BY PRINTING AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

HALIPAT, gDoc. 20—1 A. M. The steamship America, now in her fourteenth day, has not yet been heard of. The weather is clear and cold.

YNATOR WILSON'S SPEECH-THE KANSAS AGITA-TION TO BE RENEWED-LIET. MADRY S REPORT AND COMMANDER BERRYMAN—THE RICARAGUA MEET-ING IN NEW YORK—STAMFEDE OF CONGRESSMEN—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1856. chusetis to deliver his stereotyped abolition haraugue, to which be added that the democrats were flattering themended. He wished to assure them that more money has the Kansas agitation than was contributed during the whole carrass. The speech was delivered to empty

The very curious and very interesting letters of Lieut. Maury, relative to deep sea soundings and the ocean tele-graphic plateru, with its bed of down for the electric wires, will be universally read. But there is one para graph in them, above all others, that will excite remarknorces the North Atlantic. It is supposed that it will bring out a rejoinder. Owing to the fact that all oceanic surveys and discoveries made by our naval officers are banded over to Liout. Maury for investigation, analysis and arrangement, it is asserted that the mantle which rightfully belongs to them often falls upon the shoulder of Maury. Although valuable results are thus obtained Indisposed to less their share in the glory shed upon science in America by the late developements in physical

Major Wheat is here, looking after Nicaraguan affairs. A number of gentlemen left this evening to attend the grand demonstration in New York to morrow night among whom are Sam. Smith, of Tenuessee, and Percy Senators and Members, which are to be read at the meet ing, strongly sympathising with Walker.

A large number of honorables left to-day, and more will leave to-morrow, to pay a flying visit to Old Buck,

There is to be a joint resolution offered in the Senate to take a recess for ten days, commending on Tuesday

Mr. Kelsey, a member of the House Mileage Commit ranges from seventeen dollars (Bowle, of Maryland), to five thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars (delegates from Washington and Oregon) a tession. He propose that the present rates be continued up to two bundred and fifty or live bundred miles, and all above this to be reduced to ten, instead of forty cents a mile: also a de duction of \$25 or \$20 per diem for voluntary absence

It is said the Committee on Territories in the House will report egainst the memorial of the inhabitants of Arra cons, seking the establishment of a Territorial govern

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1855.

Mr. Wilson (rep.) of Mass., proceeded to speak on the leading questions of the day. He commenced by quoting the remarker of Daniel Webster in cutogy of the ordinance of 1787, to the effect that those who passed that measure were deserving of more honor than Solon or Lycurgus and the legislators of antiquity. That tribute of justice to the upon him and his section of the Union the charge of making an onset upon the South, and interfering with bewhich exists between the master and the slave. General Hayse, bis distinguished opponent, who then fought the boun, who presided over the Senate, brought these accusations into the Senate, and hurled them against Mr Webster and the people of the North. Mr. Web ster met these accusations and unjust reproaches

No attempt has ever been made, from the time when Washington sirst book the easth of oftica, to interfere with the comatitutional rights of the people of the Southern States.

Mr. Whison commented upon the language of the Fresheam's measures as applied to the reproduction party, and said that the charge that they were engaged in a revoluteour more more which could only lead to city war, was full of partian maligally. There was no truth more justice in it. Mr. Firere came into power almost unanimously, but would go out with the bitter indreed of thourands of men who voted for bim. Like one of the early Dutch Governors of New York, he came in with very little opposition and would go out without any opposition at all. (Laughter.) Mr. Wilson expressed his surprise that Mr. Pugh should have neverted such an accuse for the chief magniturate as to say his language did not apply to the republican party, but a abolitionists of the Garrison echool. That would not do. The President in tended to arraigh those in Congress who differ from him Mr. Wilson them showed in what respect the republican party differ from the ultra shortfidenists. The latter de are to effect the abolition of always in the Southern States by means of the government; but the republican, while they would glisdly see statery abolished all over the world, do not claim the power to interior with the lastitution in the Southern States. He (Wilson) had towelf more than they through the irregiptor the lights of the States. The republicance are a Statesting say and had never heard a man say a word against marrish and the states. The republicance will have shown in home of their victory in Pennsylvania, in Dictober with a transparency representing the source in the states of the states ates. Mr. Witson commented upon the language of the

Mr. Ikowa, (dem.) of Miss., obtained the floor, when

House of Representatives.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 19, 1856.

January, were set spart for the consideration of Territo THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF LAST RESKOT

The bill which passed the Senate at the last session authorizing the people of Kareas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their adwas referred to the Committee on Tarritories. The other Senate bills, lying over from the first session, were rere'ative to harbor and river improvements.
THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1866. The arguments in the Dred Scott case were consider ye-terday. The Court takes time for deliberation, and the decision will not be made for several weeks, probably not until the end of the term. Case No. 212. The Washington, Alexandria and George-

town Steam Packet Company, plaintiffs, vs. Frederick E. Sickles, et al. Writ of error docketted and dismissed

Ex parte. David A. Lecombe. Motion for rule on Judges of Supreme Court, Minnesota, to show cause. &c. Argued by Mr. Badgere in support thereof. Case No. 25. James Moegan, plaintiff, vs. Joremiah

Boyle. Argument commusced by Mr. Geyer for plaintiff continued by Mr. Williams for defendant. Adjourned till Monday.

The New York State Temperance Convention. ALRANY, Dec. 19, 1866. The proceedings of the Convention last evening and

this morning were marked by excited discussion. of the Court of Appeals, two of them anti-prohibitionists had informed him that the public were mistaken to the impression that the decision of the Court was adverse to the constitutionality of the prohibition of the sale of liquor majority of the Judges did not so decide.

Mr. WESLEY BAILEY took ground against this holding that the majority had so decided, and quoting notes of the reports of the Court of Appeals in proof. Mr. Barriers introduced a resolution reflecting on the

motives of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

This was opposed by Messrs. Wildor, Delayan and

In the course of the discussion Mr. C. C. Luca, of New York, charged Mr. Wilder with being opposed to the election of Bradford R. Wood for Judge.

Mr. Wilder denied distinctly the charge, which he said

Resolved. That as the citizens of the State of New York cannot sit down quietly under the decision of the Court of Appeals, they will never relax their efforts until they gain protection, by prohibition, from that was amount of intemperance, paupersion and erine now the fruit of traffic in intoxicating fluores as a beverage, and that has such protection is our right, we simily require it as one of the earliest acts of the next Legislature.

This rezolution was adopted.

Mr. Willers then read a letter addressed to the Nominat ing Committee by President Delavan, stating that he had been arged to allow his name to go before the Nominat-ing Committee, but that he had reflected seeply on the

ing Committee, but that he had reflected seeply on the subject, and under no circumstances could be accept of a re-appointment. He would gisdly co-operate with his successer in all matters for the benefit of the society.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

That he society declares anew its purpose to ally itself to no one political partly, or array likeli amainst any, but to labor among all partles to secure temperature. requesting the Committee on the World's Temperance Convention to call such account on the world a Temperance of representatives from all parts of the world; expressing regret at the announcement of the resignation of the President of the Society, and the conditions of the temperance men throughout the State in him, pledging him that they will keep on anistating the expenses of the society if he would accept of a renountation resolving to take during the conting year not less than \$25 too for the purpose of presecuting the cames with vices, tearing the question of pelitioning the length of the Society and the succession of pelitioning the succession of the society if he would accept of a renountation, resolving the subsection of pelitioning the length of the society and the succession of presecution the succession of the society in the society of the world accept the succession of presecution the succession of the society in the society of the vices. It is a subsection of the society of the soci

C. P. Williams, of Albany. Chairmen—E. D. Barant and Rev. Mr. Seeiye, of Albany.

The Prisonest (Mr. Belavan) expressed his sense of the Ministeries of the Convention in thus tendering him are membraten. He had exceeding desired to retire from a responsible and arduces position, and had fully made up his mind to do so; but it being urged by his friends that his resignation now would cause injury to the temperance cause throughout the State, on this consideration he consected to rotate the office aix months longer. In as doing he should look upon Albany county for \$4,000 of the old debt, and if it could not be collected he would pay it him.

tion.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 19, 1856. The democrats of the Second Congressional district of this State have nominated Hon. George W. Morrison, of this city, for Congress.

THE ARABIA OUTWARD BOUND. HAMPAN, Dec. 19, 1856

The steamship Arabia arrived at her dock here at noon to day. She was off the harbor last night, but was detained outside by a derse jog arising from the water. porthwest wind and clear weather. THE BALTIC OUTWARD BOUND. .

PRILADELISIA, Dec. 19, 1856.
The captain of the steamer City of Baltimore reports that he saw the Collins' steamer Raitio at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 4th inst., off Minte Head, bound from New York to Liverpool.

-- Stuking of a United States Ship.

PRILADIZIUMA, Dec. 19, 1856. The United States receiving ship Union, at anchor of the Navy Yard, was so badly cut by thin floating ice that the sunk, in about thirty feet water. The United States sloop-af-war Proble was at anchor close by, and succeed ed in saving the stores, amounition and all hands. The many years. She will be raised and broken up

Armany, Dec. 19, 1866.

John B. Van Fitten, a lumber dealer, diet suddenly this evening, on the Troy road, from excitement, (it is supposed.) in endeavoring to stop his horse, which had run away. Mr. Van Etten, four years ago, represented Chemony, in the Assembly, and Albany county in 1860.

Carcian, 100, 19, 1854. An overland party from Lake Superior arrived her ast evening. At Marquette the snow was three feet The weather was mild, and saining operations were brisk and promising. It was supposed that suit clent supplies were stored at all points for winter con

The Ohlo and Mississippi Railroad Case. Chicago, Des. 19, 1856.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has reversed and remanded the case of the City of St. Louis against J. H. Ak xander, better knews as the Onio and Mississippi Rad road in enction care.

Marine Disasters at the Eastward.

Boston, Dec. 19, 1866.
The brig Mary, from St. John, N. B., for New York, a at acchor off Trure, with the loss of her fore yard sails, &c., and leaking one hundred strokes her hour.

HYANNIS, Dec. 19, 1856.
Coleman's express reports that the steamer Island a large lumber loaded schooner, locbound and in want of a pilot. She had a fag in her rigging. Also passed a

Disaster on Lake Outario.

Oswago, Dec. 19, 1866.
The schooner Cornella, from Cleveland to Toronto, with free siene and corp, was driven assore, near To-ranto, in the same gale. The erew were forced into the rigging, and finally evan aspect. Vessel and cargo a Three days, commencing from the taird Tuesday in | total loss,

BALTIMONE, Dec. 19, 1868.

tively denied. gosta Constitutionalist, in which he posts Mr. B. H. Hill for cowardice, in decilaling a challenge.

The Jewish synagogue at Mobile was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst.

The Segro Troubles in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19, 1856. The negro preacher Anderson was examined to-day a Carrolton, but nothing was proved against him. He is still held on charges from Henry and Trumble counties.

BAINIMORS, Dec. 19, 1866.
The schooner Andrew Masterion has arrived at Old

MONTREAL, Doc. 19, 1856.
It has been expossively sold here for the last few days. The thermometer yesterday morning was twenty de-grees below zero; to day sixteen. At Quebec yesterday twenty-two degrees below zero; to-day twenty. A wo man was frozen to death in coming from the country this morning. The river opposite Montreal is full of drifting

HALIFAY, N. S., Dec. 19, 1856. At eight A. M. the weather clear and the thermo eight degrees aboye zero. SAGNVILLE, N. S., Doc. 19, 1856.

The thermometer ten below zero. St. Jones, N. B., Bec. 19, 1853. The thermometer ten below zero.
Woodstock, Vt., Dec. 19, 1866.

PHEADELPHIA, Deg. 19, 1866. The thermometer at 7 A. M. at 15, and at moon 27

Fire at Milwankie.

Mn.warks, Dec. 19, 1856.

The foundry of Menars. Lee & Sons, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$10,000.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOOK BOARD.

Railroad, 17.

Ponnsylvania Railroad, 47.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19, 1856.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 2,200 bales at an advance of 3/6. We quote good middling at 123/6.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1855. The Talk About Jumler for the Cabinet-The New Maritim Code-The Blunder of Marcy-Will the Senate Look to It : It is understood that Senator Hunter has been commupicated with by the cabinet makers-not old Buck-and that the reals of the Treasury Department are at his disposal. This same post was tendered to the Senator by President Pierce in December, 1852, but in consequence, will be recollected that about that time the two Powers above mentioned were asking the co operation of the United States to confirm, in Spain, for all future, her pos-session in Cuba; and Senator Hunter, having in view the fully upon the subject. This same difficulty presents it-self at this moment, to that it is more than probable that, whether in the Cabinet or in the Senate, Mr. Hunter will be forced to meet fairly the question, as it will be a be shortly sabmitted to the Senate for approval. Too known disinchuation of Seaster Hunter to take place, in desacquence of his indisposition to work, hiss lari ness, may induce him also to decline the offer under th newly elected President. At least, such is the opinion of newly elected President. At least, such is the opinion of those who profess to know "most intimately" the sen timents of the Seastor on the subject of taking office? Secretary Barcy, it seems, has of late received numerous letter from the leasing merchants of New York, l'enesty lyania and Massachusetin, and also from distinguished politicians throughout the country, directing his attention to a re-examination of the subject of privatering, and its abolishment, as urged upon him by the principal governments of kurope. These letters charge the Scoretary with being "teo fast" in his offers; bestic intimating, in very pisic terms, that he has not given due weight or consideration to the bargain which he is so anxious to close with Louis Napoleon and with Lord Palmerston. It is alleged that the proposal of the Scoretary is 10thing clies than the surrender of a vital element of our national strength to England and France, and without a corresponding consideration, or anything like one; that, thebar and the principals are to be heard in a case, and let the committee receive arguments, oral or otherwise, keeping a record and making up their decisions upon such arguments and evidence. It will tend not only to purify legislation, but it will give the reports, of the committeen a weight and importance which they now is also made up as they are upon testimony which is never placed on record, and upon arguments which, though they may have the lingle of the true metal, are more

a corresponding consideration, or anything like one that, in fact, his whole proceedings on the subject in serious blunder and a service of American infarent to European dipiomacy, and cunning. The protesting parties call the attention of the Secretary to the fact that the privateer sury of the Intel States has been the safequard of our consecrated supersmacy, and that its immense power to day is understood and appreciated by those governments who are pressing for its abolition. The fact is not canied that the auperior build and the vast increase of our clipper tonnage, give as at this answer, and such as the combined flects of the Old World could not make in a speed, efficiency and the power to do a nation's best work, whether in peace or war. The meritaine best work, whether in peace or war. The meritaine flewers of their governments, the committee of our mentions to the combined flects of the Old World could mentioned flects of the Old World could mentioned flects of the Could flex and institute the combined flex of the Could flex and institute the could force of their governments, the committee of our mentions of the growing of mentioning, advantages may be designed to the old world flex of the could force to the could force to the theory of the could force to the could force to the theory of the could force to the could force to the theory of the could force to the could force to the theory of the could force to the could force to the past of the Could force of the

the Sepreme Court—will be occupied by Mr. Buchanan's friends.

It seems to be highly probable that the late slave trade rescitations will lead to mirth instead of gravity, teneral quitame took cocasion, in his specific day to remark that he vided against noth resolutions on the ground that Congress has no right to pass opinions upon questions of morale. If a majority in Congress think fit to declare that the insubstants of China are really and in traft genetics to be apposite opinions without temp called upon to declare them. The entre proceeding was rideallous and uncalled for. The department of the South Coronna Legislature, the vote of that body and the sentiment of ner delegation is certainly better authority than a Congressional resolution. Wassington, Dec. 18, 1856.

The Collins Steamships-The Petition of E. K. Collins and

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1856.

Interesting to the Shipping Interest-The Coastwice Trade A Movement to Abelish the Monopoly-The Split in the House on the Democratic side-Congress Becoming Moral-

The Negros and the Celestials, dc., dc.

tion of the coastwise trade, as a monopoly to American athipping, was the subject of serious debate in the Western

and Northwestern States, as well at at the South. I learn from good authority that the proposed measure from the Department of State, in regard to West India reciprosity

of settling Central Americae allairs, will be made to em

bruce also the repeal of the menopoly to American ship-

ping of the carrying trade of our extended coast. The producers of Obto, Indiana, litinois, Michigan, lowa, Min-

esets and the other Western States will join the South in

effecting the object in view. The spirit of the age is against monopolies of all kinds. Our external

Associates.
The following memorial, of which I made moulton last vening, was presented to Congress to day, and referred

evening, was presented to Congress to day, and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Reade.

To the Reversate, the Strate, a we Horse or Representations to the Committee of the Congress passed a law for the trans-stance multisom service. The set the Postmaster General made a contract with the Beauting the Congress reported bills for the construction of the new war congress reported bills for the construction of the new war occurred. A first the contract was made with the Bream line, and about the same time the Naval Committee in Congress reported bills for the construction of the new war accurates. After the contract was made with the Bream the Congress reported bills for the construction of the new war accurated to the Congress of the Rev. On the Congress with the British tensions. After the contract was made with the Breamers, and talling to do no, the Brighs government considered the same occurs postage apon the mail master, whence the congress of the Rev. Congress of the Rev. The Congress of the Same occurs of the Rev. The Rev.

as naval ships, and your memorialists constructed them mainly with that view. At the time your memorialists made their proposals for carrying the main as indicated, the chips employed in the Cunard line were about twelve hundred tons each, and they received the rame pay as that which your memorialists reiginally received for the service. But before your memorialists actually commenced the construction of their ships which were intended to be of two thousand tons each and of one thousand horse power the Bermen line had commenced to run with the loudest vannings. Their boasts alarmed the Cunard company, who at once built four new steamers, of two thousand tens each; and notwithsianding it is empressly sibulated in the contract of the Broune ince that The Exist of the Lobby Business—Who are Engaged in it—
The Way Members of Congress Trade Away Their Privilogs and Get Rich, do.
Your demundation of lobby members, &c., has created
a good deal of futtering amongst that class of patriots.
Whilst you do them full justice, you do not go far enough
in expense; the artist of heristing have came and of the thousand norse power, the Bremen line had commenced to run with the loudest vacutings. Their boasts alarmed the Cunard company, who at once built four new atcamers, of two thousand tone such and, now this sanding it is expressly sipulated in the contract of the Brousen line that they shall be at the Cunard line in point of moe, they not only have failed to establish their boasted superiority, but have uniformly failen for heliand the English line. The perform a marrian came line left a stain upon the character of a marrian contribution of the c in exposing the evils of legislation here. The "lobby members"—and by this term is included ex-members, newspaper correspondents, and follows like Thurlow Wood, who, having graduated at Albany and around the Common Council balls in New York, now lafest this city as regularly fledged practitioners—could do but little damage, if they did not find amongst the members themsolves the most corrupt and pliant tools. This is the diffi-culty. It is well known here that many members—aye, now wealthy. Some of these scamps unblushingly avow the fact that they have become rich by being interested in the passage of bills; and although this avowal is not a secret to perhaps a single member in the House, no one

WASSINGTON, Sept. 16, 1866.

seems to have the courage to more for their expulsion. When you inquire of homorable members—men like Leacher, Jones, Havon, Cobb, (I meas of Georgia) why they do not take some action to try and purge Congress, the reply is, that attempt would be from the history of the proved, for members who would accept by bee would be proved, for members who would accept by bee would be proved, for members are corrupt, especially those of recent growth; whilst it is equily true that the mase of Southern members are honest, high toned and above suspicion. This stak mean of the composition of the existing Congress is a melanchity washing of dirty lines in the face of the worle; but the own he had been so garing, the diager as imminent, that nothing remains but a combination of public opinion to remely it.

The reason of the greater honesty of Southern members artices from the fact that they are not obliged to resort to the practices which so generally prevail at the North, in order to secure their election; and consequently a better class of men is returned. In the North, through the odious and demoralizing system of primary elections—a system which in anne cases out of ten succeeds in giving the nomination to the man who pays highest for it—the aspirant for Congressional honors loses his self-respect from the beginning. From paying money to be elected, it is an easy and natural transition to receive money for influence and votes after he is circited. And thus it is that many seek position in Congress aimply to make momer, uterly oblivious to the wrong, and neither caring for or feeling the degradation.

I have in my mind's eye at this moment a member from one of the laterior districts of a State not a thousand miles from where the Hanaton is printed, who boasted a couple of years ago that his re-election cost him \$56,000, but that he would make it pay, nevertheless. And it is but doing justice to the honorable member is only he is proved to the honest part of the many of the pays of the proved to the country of the proved to

tionable.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF OTHER JOURNAILS.

(Correspondence of the flatimere Sun | WASHINGTON, ISS. 12, 1856.

The Sugar Daty—Suspending their Operations—Assault to be Made Upon Duties on Railcoat Iron.

The burden of the sugar tax is severely felt, and complaints against the present rate of duties are very general. General Houston's recoultion for an inquiry into the expediency of exempting the article from duty for two years will be considered by the Committee on Finance, whose report with sugar still on the rise, will be looked for with interest. The duty is thirty per cent at railorem, and, therefore, the higher the price of sugar the higher becomes the duty. When sugars are cheap the tax is small, and when they are dear the duty becomes exorbitant and oppressive.

The value of the sugar imported is about twenty one millions, and of the domestic product fiscen millions. The duty operates as a tax upon the entire consumption of the article, and, therefore, amounts to near twelve millions. Sugar, if duty free, would be but eight conts, where it is now twelve, or aix cents where it is now line. It is probable that Geu Houston's motive in limiting the exemption to two years is to allord time for the reasuscination of the sugar culture in the South, and also for the result of the expar, cane, with its found to be so prolific everywhere south as the operation of form of the parties of the parties in Congrass moon the raironal from duties. The Southern, Western and Northern raironal measure, at this session, for their rolled by reducing, refunding or abolishing duties on raironal from duties. The Southern, Western and Northern raironal modern and the session, for their rolled by reducing, refunding or abolishing duties on wool and other raw material, which duties are burdensome taxes on reproduction, and opprose unnecessarily the industry of the country.

Congress as expected to take up the subject of the tariff at the society and the process and the provision of a party coulett.

(

meacoment of a party contest.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.)

Washington, Inc. 12, 1866.

The Recent Negro Insurrections—The Flots Laid in the District of Columbia

The extensive negro movements recently developed in various places in the Southwest, ought to incite the posple to trace out, it possible, the source and causes of those movements. The authors of them are, undoubteely, both whites and blacks. Of the latter we shall more particularly speak.

movements. The authors of them are, undonoteedly, both whites and blacks. Of the inter we shall more particularly speak.

From certain indications, not entirely demonstrable, but yet sufficiently auspicious, we have long since seen led to bulleve that the flutrict of Columbia has a large that the internal columbia has a large chare in the incendiary negro movements. Not long since some gangs of negroes were arrected here, by the police, for being found out together siter 10 o'clock at night. The Economy Size, a sheet always taking about its "respectable colored subscribers." and constantly publishing nerro merriages side and side win those of white couples, by way of bringing all down to the same level, undertook to appleign for the negroes, by saying that when found out they were only returning home from a Masonic long they had been attending.

The morthlying dadobaure, so repugnant to all our Masonic notions of propriety and decency, led us to investing their secret conclusive, at the dead of night, in various parts of the city.

We immediately wrote to the Star, reminding it that these negro Masonic lodges, as it styled them, were an lawful generables, insampled as the Grand Lodge of Maryland would not be guilty of digracing the Masonic Order by granting charters for mayor lodges. The Star took no notice of the communication, which we requested them to gublish, probably caring more about its "respectable colored subscribers" than for the require members of the Masonic Order. Whether the editor of the Star visits regularly these negro lodges or not, we cannot say; but, at any rate, he appears to feel an ardent attachment fer his woolly headed "colored in rothers." As is well known here, the editor of the Star took no here, the editor of the Star took no this city.

his woolly heased "colored brothers." As is well known here, the editor of the Sun'ts not a Macon. He certainly could not find admission to any regular Maconic lodge in this city.

But to come to the point at which we aimed: These negro lodges in the listrict of Columbia are undoubtedly nothing more nor less than so many secret dans of negro agents for promoting the cause of the abolitionists. Occupying, as they do, a pusition on the dividing lips between the free and the slave States, they are ready to, and undoubtedly do, aid in many of the underground railroad movements that occur. Masked under the name of Masonic lodges, and with the editors of the East to uphold them, they are returnly suspicious, if not highly dangernus organizations. The friends of the South ought to demand an investigation and the Grand Lodge of Maryland ought, for the honor of the Masonic Order, to express publicly their disapprobation of these gauge of free and runnway negroes meeting in what they call lodges. The asfety of our cincens requires these negre pangs in the listing to be broken up and the Mayor of Washington cannot be too vigilant in respect to them.

It has been a prevailing sentiment among the negroes of the listing that the election of Fremoni was to be the first step towards their liberation; and as manging worthey of success, just before the election, that they could not restrain their sentiments and their bitter hostifity to the whites. Knots of those free secondrels could be seen at the corners of the streets, chuckling over the probable trampin of Frement; and an occasional this, ha, de white losite 'Ul have to stant about dee," afficiently showed what was going on among them.

We are not discosed to create asarm but we would deep the driving log of the sould to take some steps to break up there negro movements in the leatrest of Columbia.

commerce should be developed and extended, and there is no doubt bet what the shippers and factors in New York, Philadelphia, Baitmore, Charleston, Savanuah and New Orleans will array themselves against the shipping interest in this matter. Reduction of freight adds to the relier's profit, takes from the consenser expenses, and interease the factors' commission. The commercial advantages embraced within the contemplated treaty are re-enormous and immediately profitable to the North as to secure, it is supposed, enough support to carry the amendment. In fact, this commercial treaty of Mr. Marcy's promises to be a grand omniton bill of purely commercial and industrial interests, independently of sectional politics, and the South and West will combine. Illinous and Georgia have a community of interest in establishing a liberal commercial reciprocity with the West Indies and abolishing the constwise trade. In regard to this important matter I feel authorized to ray with some confidence that if Mr. Marcy falls to bring this great stop forward to full on order at this section, it will undoubtedly form the havin of Mr. Buchman's noticy in regard to the Onthe Dut the point I cannot be mistaken. Public sentiment throughout the country is beginning to manifest levelf is relative to the matter, and the tupe of conservation is political circles accords with it.

TRIAL OF HONTINGTON FOR PORCERT.

Opening for the Defence-Extraordinary The ory of the Counsel for the Prisoner-A Pice of Moral Insantry put in-Biographical Sketch of Huntington-Ancedotes of his Boyhood-Evidences of his Evratie Che ter-His Forgeries Presented as Proofs of his being Morally Insanc-His Transac-tions with Chas. Belden and Win. H. Har beck-Description of Huntington's Town Residence, &c., &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Bon. Judge Capros.

Duc. 19 .- The People, on the Complaint of Wen. H. Har beck, against C. B. Huntington for Porgery in the There Degree.—The trial of Huntington was required at eleva-o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment. The incager applicants for admission. It was understood that the counsel for the defence would open to day, as that the counter for the detence would open to day, as the prosecution intended to examine but one more wit-ness. But neither the audience, the Judge, the Jury age the prosecuting counsel, had, it is to be presumed, the alightest expectation of what actually took place. Not one, perhaps, except the prisoner and his counsel, wen aware of the poculiar and extraordinary line of detence sistant counsel for the prisoner, put in the plea of merel insanity, and gave a history of the career of the prisoner reserved the right of calling another witness when he rested the case for the prosecution yesterday, he would now place that witness upon the stand. He accordingly called Mr. Peter K. Knapp, who, having been sworn, was

Q. What was your business in July last? A. I was a dry goods merchant, at 43 and 45 Brond street.
Q. Was there any other person by your name in the city, to your knowledge, at that time? A. I do not know of any, nor do I know of one of that name anywides

air.
Q. When did you first see this note? A. Officer Bowyer brought it to me.
Q. About what time was that? A. I think it was to October.
Q. Is the endorsement of your name in your handwriting? A. No, air.

Q. Is the endorsement of your name in your hand-writing? A. No, sir.

Q. When did you first know huntington? A. I think it saw him about six years ago.

Q. Did you ever have any business transactions with Huntington? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever authorize him to dispose of any mater for you? A. No, sir.

Cross examined by Mr. Brady.—Q. Does that resemble the handwriting of any one with whom you are acquamated? A. No, sir.

Direct examination resumed.—Q. Did you have notes out in March? A. I bave had notes out for five years.

This concluded the testimony for the presentition and

This concluded the testimony for the prosecution, and case for the delence was opened as follows, by Mr. Bryen,

case for the defence was opened as follows, by Mr. Bryan, assistant counsel for the prisoner:—

Charles B. Huntington was born in Geneva. In this State, in the year 1822, of very respectable parentage. He can trace his lineage to the Pilgrim fathers. His father, Irrael Huntington, was for many years engaged to a considerable extent in the manufacture of cabinet farmiture. He received a good common school education, and was reared under the influence and moral training of intelligent and plous parents. He was a regular and realist attendant of Studay schools, and became so familiar with the scriptures and its teachings that it was noticed with pride by his relatives and friends, and there was in him what appeared to promise a moral and small life. Or inquity into his history, we learn, however, that infearing the time that the scripture and remained infearing the state of the state has to loving father, he quietly submitted to the savore corporeal positions at which it must be confessed, he seemed to deserve, with the resignation of a marrer, without murmuring, with seabow of resistance or defance; but those rigorous chantines factors; for whout appearing to remember the whippings, and with appeared want of appreciation of the concequences of mischief, he again and again repeated and parasisted in his erratic ways. He had a peachant for destroying property, which was guided by no adequate motive, and which as often put it was also possible longing fo know the contents or composition of a toy or other curve of the consequence of the conse

unfortunate and deluced man render necessary an unexnerved and complete exposure, to the end that you may
judge of his actions in a true light and with intelligible
certainty. In the year 1843, and at the age of iswestyone, he left his mature place, and came to this greadcity, where, as you all know the wall, crime and error
and minchlef of all kinds, not only lurk in by ways and the
dark and mysterious hiding 'places, but stalk is broad
day in the open streets and inhabit and grow and thrive
in public places. He had learned a little semething of
his father's calling, and beyond this be had no knowledge
of burdners. After waiting a few months he found employment as a clerk in the furniture establishment of one
William S. Humphreys. In Chatham street, where as
remained till becomber, 1845. He then formed a coparinerally with one Linney a ferenant in Mr. Humphreys'
establishment, and the tirm of Humbigston & Linney, with
a small capital 'scome of which Humbington borrowest
from an uncle who lived is Ashama.) opened a store the
the sale of furniture in Hodson street, and there they remained until June, 1847, when they lailed, and made a
repressal assignment for the benefit of creditors to the
very respectable tirm of J. A. S. Randel, to whom they
were findered, and who went and closed up the benings.
The failure, you may not be surprized to learn, proved to
be a bad one, the assote paying, I believe, only two cents
on canh dollar of their indebtestness. Here we find him
left with several thousand dollars of indebtedness to
carry and to discharge belove he could reasonably hope
to enter upon another business undertaking. It was a
severe lesson to him, and he went home to redeet. Ha
father had then removed to Syracuse, where he has been
engaged for several years, with other competent members of his is only, in leceping a seminary of learning for
young laides. He made a visit there of averal months,
and, again returning to this fatal field of his operation,
he imagined that Wall street he work has bec

The Turf.

The Augustan House is Evaluated.—Bell's life in Lender, of the 6th oil, says that an effort has been made to bring about a match for £5.000 between an hagren and an american horse, four miles, weight for age, or to make two matches, to run one in the spring, the other in the autumn, for £5.000 seak match. A correspondent of factories handly four, writing from Nawharkel, says—The Absencian borner here, the property of Mr. Ton Hreck, under the care of his private trainer. Mr. Taliner, eacite considerable curousty and falerest, more especially from the consisted runners by our colomoparates of the deare to bring about a large sum of money with any English horse at weight for age, ever a large stope of ground. The saring, at present, counse of the following horses, v.z.—

1. complete, the hy Heston, out of Red, 6 years.

Princess, h, by Scorreigh, out of Red, 6 years.

Princess, h, by Scorreigh, out of Red, 5 years.

Princess, h, by Scorreigh, out of Red, 2 years.

Princess, h, by England. Their cairy exercise consists of cantering and walking, none of them having been at halt-speed gailop; and if the anxiety robring about a match is not met with corresponding riphick" on our side, we shall be very much deceived, as to present apprarances, this protomotoci of any of them are not fermidable. Prior is a clean, short legged horse, and is very likely the pet of the lot thought runner points to Lecompte as being the real "Yankee Syer." Let it be as it may, we shall like to see the superiority of the thorough bred horses which the Americans have brength to this country at so much expense, tessed, as we feel desire sure whilm such horses as Fandango, Melissa and Fisherman are in training, any one of them will prove quite competitor conception to recome how any one of the exception of hearing and the opinion concerning the first hear recommend by one longer respecting them. Runner says

EXTRA SESSION OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLA-TIER - The Legislatore of Memissippi met on the 1st met. In extra sersion, in virtue of its own adjournment on the 12th of March last, to act upon the report of the learned commissioners, Wm. L. Sharzey, W. L. Harris and H. T. Edicti, appointed under a law of a previous togislature, po codify the statute laws of the State.

Turn again, Huntington,
Lerd Mayor of London,
—and, with confused recollections of the Whittington of
agreery recollection and amid a confounding of foundties, he turned like Whittington, and like Whittington,
he hoped to reign. Be this as it may, I shall be unable
to interm you of the precise thoughts in which he indulged on this particular occasion, when sitting at his
little desk; but I think I am prepared to make generally
that they were gloomy, for not long afterwards he west
engaged in two very solemn enterprises—one was to provide a piace suitable to the wants of the people of Hallmere for the hurial of their dead, and the other was to
provide a similar place for the like purpose to accommocase the dead of infinite. In the first of these enterprises
be convinced some friends if was prudent for them to
embark them means. The result was that the preson that there means are result was that the prefailted, and his friends were nearly ruleed.
The other was protected on the head of the
failture of the first, and he failed in that also.
And subsequently to this he still clung to his lavveit,
idea, by having a hand in a monster comotory header
home—in New Jersey, for instance—which from that
time languished, and languishing it if its, until some
year or two ago, when from its languishing it doed, and
we but no the proceedion and their witnesses, and
we sak them to place their hands upon their bearts not
any whether they know of a single or increase of Charles
II. Huntington's projection or a single or increase of Charles
II. Huntington's projection or a single or increase of Charles
II. Huntington's projection or a single or increase or Charles
II. Huntington's projection or a single or increase or Charles
II. Huntington's projection or a single or increase or Charles
II. Huntington's projection or a single or increase or Charles
II. Huntington's projection or a single or increase or conserving at
his, where the or cally exhibited what may properly be